shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in determining the age of a person.

- (b) The total quantum of Indian blood of a person shall be computed and determined as follows:
- (1) When the parents of a person are enrolled members, or when one parent is an enrolled member and the other parent is a descendant of an enrolled member, or when both parents are descendants of enrolled members, or when one parent is an enrolled member of descendant of an enrolled member of the Osage Tribe, and the other parent is of non-Indian blood, the Osage Agency register of Indian families for the year ending December 31, 1901, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of the quantum of Indian blood.
- (2) When one parent of a person is an enrolled member, or the descendant of an enrolled member of the Osage Tribe, and the other parent is of non-Osage blood, the Osage Agency register of Indian families for the year ending December 31, 1901, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in determining the quantum of Osage Indian blood.
- (3) When one parent of a person is of non-Osage Indian blood, the certification of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the Indian Agency having jurisdiction over the affairs of the tribe of which the non-Osage Indian parent is a member or descendant of a member, as to such parent's quantum of Indian blood, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in determining the quantum of non-Osage Indian blood.
- (4) When the non-Osage parent of a person is alleged to be of Indian blood, and the superintendent or other officer in charge of the Indian agency having jurisdiction over the affairs of the tribe of which such parent is an alleged member or descendant of a member thereof, is unable to certify as to the quantum of Indian blood of such parent, affidavits as to such parent's quantum of Indian blood, when properly executed by two qualified individuals, may be accepted.

§ 154.4 Notification; disagreement and decision.

When the superintendent shall have determined that a person, 21 years or

over, is of less than one-half Indian blood, he shall notify such person of his finding and inform him that if objection is not received within 20 days from the date of notification, a certificate of competency will be issued. If the person claims to be of one-half or more Indian blood and that a certificate of competency should not be issued, he should submit to the superintendent two affidavits or other evidence in support of his claim. The claim, affidavits or other evidence of the person as to his quantum of blood shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a ruling before the certificate of competency is issued.

§ 154.5 Issuance of certificate of competency.

A certificate of competency shall be issued by the superintendent on Form 5–182¹ to each person heretofore or hereafter attaining the age of 2l years and who has been determined to be of less than one-half Indian blood. Such certificate shall be recorded with the county clerk of Osage County, Oklahoma, before delivering the same to the person entitled thereto.

§ 154.6 Costs of recording certificates of competency.

The superintendent may expend the surplus funds of a person to make direct payments of the cost of recording a certificate of competency. If the person to whom a certificate of competency is issued has no surplus funds, the cost of recording the same shall be paid from Osage tribal funds.

§ 154.7 Delivery of cash and securities.

After issuance and recordation of a certificate of competency as authorized by the regulations in this part, the superintendent shall deliver to the individual named therein, or the legal guardian thereof, the original copy of the certificate of competency, together with all cash, stocks and bonds credited to the account of such individual upon the books of the Osage Agency, and obtain a receipt therefor.

¹Filed with the original document. Copies may be obtained upon request at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.